

HONG BUI

March 28, 2007

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION

VISTO CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Defendant.

)
)
)
)
) Civil Action No.
) 2:05-CV-546 (DJF)

COPY

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VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF HONG BUI
Costa Mesa, California
Wednesday, March 28, 2007

Reported by:

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10) 2:05-CV-546 (DJF)
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12 MICROSOFT CORPORATION,)
13)
14 Defendant.)
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14 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY/CONFIDENTIAL VIDEOTAPED
15 DEPOSITION of HONG BUI, taken on behalf of the
16 Defendant, at 695 Town Center Drive, 14th Floor,
17 Costa Mesa, California, beginning at 10:22 a.m.
18 and ending at 4:25 p.m., on Wednesday, March 28,
19 2007, before Gale M. Lucas, RPR, RMR, CRR, CLR,
20 Certified Shorthand Reporter No. 7899.
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Also present:

Daniel Reynolds, Videographer

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1 THE WITNESS: Sure.

2 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're off the record at
3 11:20 a.m.

4 (A recess was held.)

11:43:20 5 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the
6 record at 11:44 a.m.

7 MR. HARRINGTON: I'm marking as Bui
8 Exhibit 5 a copy of U.S. Patent No. 6,708,221 B1.
9 I'm going to refer to this exhibit as the
11:44:16 10 '221 patent.

11 (Defendant's Exhibit 5 was marked
12 for identification and is bound
13 under separate cover.)

14 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

11:44:22 15 Q. Mr. Bui, do you recognize this document?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. How do you recognize this document?

18 A. It's a patent owned by Visto.

19 Q. And do you see your name on this document?

11:44:43 20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Are you one of the named inventors of this
22 patent?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Can you tell me what the invention of the
11:44:55 25 '221 patent was?

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1 Q. So you had a substantial input into the
2 development of the company?

3 A. I would hope so.

4 Q. Can we go back to Bui Exhibit 5, to the
12:08:58 5 last page, Claim 1.

6 A. Uh-huh.

7 Q. I would like to go through Claim 1 and
8 determine what it was, if anything -- if you can
9 determine which particular part of this was
12:09:13 10 inventive.

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. Do you recall if prior to filing the '221
13 patent, if anyone was storing first workspace data
14 on a first device? Were people doing that prior to
12:09:29 15 your invention?

16 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

17 THE WITNESS: Storing the first workspace
18 data on the first devices? I would assume most
19 computer have that capability.

12:09:39 20 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

21 Q. Okay. So that's old; correct?

22 A. Yeah.

23 Q. So storing first workspace data on a first
24 device, you don't consider that inventive; correct?

12:09:48 25 A. No.

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1 Q. When you say "no," you mean that isn't
2 inventive; yes?

3 A. Storing the first workspace data on the
4 first devices, no, it's not inventive.

12:09:59 5 Q. Thank you.

6 Can you go to the next element, "storing
7 second workspace data on a second device."

8 Would you consider that element to be
9 inventive?

12:10:08 10 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

11 THE WITNESS: Same as the first one.

12 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

13 Q. Not inventive?

14 A. Yeah.

12:10:14 15 Q. So you knew of other people or other
16 entities prior to filing the '221 patent that were
17 storing second workspace data on second devices;
18 correct?

19 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

12:10:27 20 THE WITNESS: Yeah. If you use a second
21 computer, you store your data on the second
22 computer.

23 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

24 Q. Okay. The third element, determining
12:10:36 25 differences between the first workspace data and

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1 the second workspace data.

2 Were you aware of other entities
3 performing this step prior to your filing the '221
4 patent?

12:10:49 5 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

6 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

7 Q. Let me clarify. When I say "prior to your
8 filing," I mean prior to 1996, because this patent
9 relies on other applications up to 1996 for
10 priority.

11 So prior to 19 -- when this application
12 claims priority in 1996, were you aware of other
13 people that were determining differences between
14 the first workspace data and the second workspace
12:11:16 15 data?

16 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

17 THE WITNESS: This one right there has
18 become vague because there are various technology
19 out there that can determine the difference of
12:11:34 20 content between two different set of data.

21 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

22 Q. So this was being done prior to 1996;
23 correct?

24 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

12:11:42 25 THE WITNESS: I would assume so.

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1 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

2 Q. I mean, wouldn't anything that's doing
3 synchronization perform this step?

4 A. Yeah.

12:11:52 5 Q. So this step was being done prior to 1996;
6 correct?

7 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

8 THE WITNESS: The idea of doing between
9 the two, synchronize the data, determine the
12:12:04 10 different content between the one workspace to
11 another, yes, some of the product out there. One
12 that came to mind was Intellisync.

13 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

14 Q. Okay. So prior to 1996, this step,
12:12:15 15 determining differences between first workspace
16 data and second workspace data, was being performed
17 at least by Intellisync; correct?

18 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

19 THE WITNESS: It's some idea of the
12:12:27 20 concept around that; but yeah, some of the product
21 out there --

22 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

23 Q. As you sit here today reading this, you
24 would think that Intellisync was performing the
12:12:36 25 step of determining differences between the first

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1 workspace data and the second workspace data;
2 correct?

3 A. Yeah.

4 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

12:12:44 5 THE WITNESS: But the workspace is pretty
6 broad, because the workspace -- if -- the way I
7 understand it, that includes your files, your
8 bookmark, your -- whatever the content you have on
9 your system, your personal information management.

12:13:09 10 Intellisync only sync between the
11 personal-information content. But they don't do
12 your file, they don't do your bookmark, and they
13 don't do anything else except they only synchronize
14 the differences between a calendar, the differences
12:13:24 15 between contacts; right? So they only solve a very
16 small part of this solution; right?

17 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

18 Q. So --

19 A. So if you say the workspace, then
12:13:37 20 Intellisync not doing that; but if you say --
21 determine a difference of data between two
22 address-book content, then they did that at the
23 time.

24 Q. Okay. As you read this, would you assume
12:13:49 25 that workspace data would include personal

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1 information management data?

2 A. Personal information data is a subset of
3 it.

4 Q. Okay. So Intellisync would have practiced
12:14:01 5 determining differences between the first workspace
6 data and the second workspace data?

7 A. Not workspace, but more like your personal
8 information.

9 Q. Which is a subset of workspace data;
12:14:14 10 correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. So if it's a subset, then it would have to
13 have practiced that; correct?

14 A. Not have to have practiced that. At that
12:14:19 15 time, to my knowledge, all they do is just
16 synchronize between the two personal information.

17 Q. But --

18 A. But they don't do any file syncing or
19 bookmark or anything else.

12:14:35 20 Q. Okay. If first workspace data means -- or
21 includes personal information management data, then
22 Intellisync practiced the third limitation of
23 Claim 1; correct?

24 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

12:14:49 25 THE WITNESS: I don't -- but depend how

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1 server -- let me strike that.

2 Would it surprise you to know that Lotus
3 Notes was practicing all of the elements of Claim 1
4 in 1996?

12:26:10 5 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

6 THE WITNESS: Before I answer your
7 questions, I just make my own statement, that I'm
8 in the business, software business for 20 years, so
9 nothing anyone do surprise me.

12:26:27 10 So having say that, whatever people do
11 different thing underneath is all in the realm of
12 possibility.

13 MR. HARRINGTON: I would like to mark as
14 Bui Exhibit 7 a one-page document Bates-labeled
12:27:00 15 VOMS 011711.

16 (Defendant's Exhibit 7 was marked
17 for identification and is bound
18 under separate cover.)

19 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

12:27:24 20 Q. Do you recognize this document?

21 A. No.

22 Q. If you will go down to the portion that's
23 labeled "IMAP."

24 A. Yes.

12:27:34 25 Q. And read that sentence to yourself, or

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1 read the two sentences that are in the next IMAP --

2 A. "IMAP is still experiencing a
3 fairly long rollout/development cycle.
4 I think we'll be seeing plenty of POP3
12:27:52 5 servers for at least the next year."

6 Q. If you look at the top of the page or
7 right underneath the text boxes here, it says -- it
8 references a date Q1 1997.

9 A. Uh-huh.

12:28:08 10 Q. Before Q1 1997, were you aware of IMAP?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And how were you aware of IMAP?

13 A. It's cool. I believe --

14 Q. I'm sorry. It was cool?

12:28:22 15 A. Uh-huh. It's kind of one of those
16 emerging technologies that allowed you to -- the
17 ability for you to read e-mails and keep a lot of
18 those e-mails in sync.

19 Q. Do IMAP synchronize e-mails?

12:28:52 20 A. It does synchronize the e-mail.

21 Q. If you were using IMAP with a server on
22 two separate computers to read your e-mail on two
23 separate computers from the e-mail server --

24 A. Uh-huh.

12:29:19 25 Q. -- could you tell me if that would be

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1 covered by Claim 1 of the '221 patent?

2 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

3 THE WITNESS: Well, I cannot interpret the
4 patents, what cover or not cover. But IMAP is --
12:29:34 5 from the product point of view, is different
6 things. For example, you can read e-mail from the
7 IMAP, and then you go home and read the e-mail from
8 an IMAP system at home.

9 The IMAP keep track of what content you
12:30:01 10 have read or you haven't read, you know, and
11 synchronize within itself in its own server; right?
12 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

13 Q. (Nods head.)

14 A. So it's a very centralized process. It's
12:30:13 15 not a distributing process. So therefore, the -- a
16 little bit different solution.

17 Q. So you're saying the only difference
18 between IMAP -- using IMAP and a server on two
19 computers and Visto system is the Visto system is
12:30:40 20 distributed more?

21 A. No. It's -- if you talk about -- you talk
22 about many different things.

23 The IMAP, it's basically what you do is
24 you just use a client here and client here, and one
12:30:57 25 client you read the e-mail and its server, and it's

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1 read, it mark that you have read this e-mail.

2 And when you go home, you log into this
3 IMAP server, and it also mark it as you have read
4 this e-mail; right?

12:31:17 5 Q. Uh-huh.

6 A. So therefore, it's an aggregate of all
7 your e-mail on the server, but it's -- all your
8 e-mail for Visto, we only keep the differences;
9 right? So we don't keep everything. We only keep
12:31:38 10 the differences between the two. So in term of the
11 product solution, it's different; right?

12 And it's the second part that -- and the
13 IMAPs only do e-mail, and we do everything -- you
14 know, your contact, your bookmarks, your files and
12:31:56 15 all the other different things. So IMAP itself --
16 you know, it only do -- solve the problem for
17 e-mails.

18 Q. So would you say that at least for just
19 e-mails, if Claim 1 was just covering e-mails
12:32:21 20 instead of workspace data, would you say that in
21 the Claim 1 of the '221 patent would be covered
22 by -- let me strike that.

23 Would IMAP be covered by Claim 1 of the
24 '221 patent if Claim 1 was only referring to
12:32:39 25 e-mails and not workspace data?

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1 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

2 THE WITNESS: I can't speak legally. From
3 the product guide point of view, I think totally
4 different way of how you execute and things.

12:32:59 5 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

6 Q. Can you tell me what in the claim -- do
7 you remember the claim we were just talking about?
8 Can you tell me -- if you want to flip back to
9 Exhibit 5.

12:33:09 10 A. It's the No. 1 we were referring to,
11 storing the differences at the global server?

12 Q. Yeah.

13 A. Right. And so that what Visto did, right,
14 here for IMAP -- what it does is store everything
12:33:23 15 you have there, right, including the differences.
16 So it's two different implementation and
17 executions.

18 Q. So IMAP would store the differences?

19 A. And everything, the aggregate of
12:33:40 20 everything.

21 Q. So this actual -- the language here
22 doesn't require anything about the aggregate. It
23 just says "storing differences at the global
24 server." And so a server would store the
12:33:50 25 differences between those two -- between the two

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1 data elements using the IMAP; correct?

2 A. But I would argue that they -- since they
3 store everything, that also include the
4 differences; right?

12:34:02 5 Q. Yeah.

6 A. If that's the case, then if Visto would
7 store everything you ever have on your computer,
8 everything on the global server and everything you
9 have at home in central area, maybe, maybe not,
10 where you can have the debate. But in this case,
11 IMAP, it just store everything you ever have, so
12 that also include the differences.

13 Q. Okay. So --

14 A. So on the IMAP, also, that you -- your
12:34:31 15 inability to have, you know -- you have to have
16 everything stored on the IMAP local server.

17 Q. So just reading Claim 1 literally, is
18 there any element of Claim 1 that is not practiced
19 by IMAP?

12:34:47 20 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

21 THE WITNESS: That's not practiced by
22 IMAP?

23 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

24 Q. Yeah.

12:35:05 25 A. Sending the differences from the global

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1 server to the second device.

2 Q. And why would that element not be
3 practiced by IMAP?

4 A. Because IMAP doesn't send the differences.
12:35:28 5 It send you everything.

6 Q. But wouldn't the differences be included
7 in that everything when you're sending it?

8 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

9 THE WITNESS: I don't know. It depend on
12:35:37 10 your semantic, how you would like to use it.

11 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

12 Q. Is it possible --

13 A. But to me, they're sending differences,
14 only the differences.

12:35:44 15 Q. Okay.

16 A. So if you -- yeah, that's exactly what it
17 says, sending the differences. It's the
18 differences; right? Whereas for IMAP, it send
19 everything.

12:36:01 20 Q. Are you aware of Visto's constant sync
21 technology?

22 A. Is it something new or --

23 Q. It's something that Visto markets as
24 their -- as a technology that's incorporated in
12:36:26 25 their current product.

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1 A. I don't know what it is, because if they
2 call it constant sync -- I have no knowledge of
3 what's called constant sync at the time when I was
4 there; so therefore, that's -- I cannot speak to
12:36:41 5 that.

6 Q. Okay. Were you aware of any Visto system
7 that didn't send differences, but, in fact, sent
8 the entire changes from the global server?

9 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

12:36:54 10 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat your question
11 to make sure I --

12 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

13 Q. Are you aware of any system that -- of
14 Visto's that functioned like IMAP, where the
12:37:02 15 differences weren't sent from the global server,
16 but instead, the entire -- the entire e-mail or the
17 entire PIM data was sent?

18 A. I'm not aware of that.

19 Q. Okay.

12:37:14 20 A. If it did, it must be a bug.

21 Q. Why would it be a bug?

22 A. Because it not -- inefficient way of going
23 and doing about it.

24 Q. So if storing the differences and sending
12:38:10 25 the differences, if that includes sending the

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1 entire document or the entire data file -- let me
2 strike that.

3 So with IMAP, you have an e-mail server;
4 correct?

12:38:38 5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And that e-mail server can be accessed by
7 two different devices; correct?

8 A. It can be accessed by many devices.

9 Q. But at least two devices; correct?

12:38:51 10 A. At least one.

11 Q. But it can be -- it can -- the e-mail
12 server can be accessed by two devices; correct?

13 A. Yes, it can be accessed by two devices.

14 Q. Okay. And if you make a change on one of
12:39:07 15 those devices, that change is sent to the e-mail
16 server; correct?

17 A. Because IMAP -- the way I understand how
18 it works is when you mark the changes, you don't
19 mark the changes on the client's. You mark the
12:39:30 20 change, and that mark of change notify the server
21 because the central depository of your information.

22 So when you do a change on that client,
23 that change is sent to the server, and the server
24 mark that this content has been changed.

12:39:44 25 So it doesn't do anything on the client,

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1 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

2 Q. Is this description of synchronization and
3 IMAP4 the same or different than your understanding
4 of synchronization in IMAP that we were discussing
14:08:54 5 earlier?

6 A. The description is pretty much consistent
7 with what my understanding of it.

8 Q. Okay. In this description, if you look
9 down to the last paragraph I had you read starting
14:09:24 10 with the list of actions --

11 A. Uh-huh.

12 Q. -- it seems to me that that's describing
13 actual -- the synchronization of actual messages;
14 is that correct?

14:09:38 15 A. It's -- it describe if you delete the
16 message, you expunge message, yes.

17 Q. So -- and that's just in this instance
18 that they are describing, IMAP4 is synchronizing
19 actual e-mail messages; correct?

14:09:57 20 A. IMAP is, yes, synchronize the message
21 because they store in centralized server.

22 Q. Okay. So when a message is deleted on one
23 device, it's going to get synchronized to the
24 server; correct?

14:10:13 25 A. If you delete the message, yeah, it would

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1 notify the server that message had been deleted.

2 Right.

3 Q. So notify that there's been changes?

4 A. There have been changes.

14:10:24 5 Q. So would the changes have been sent to the
6 server?

7 A. It's notified that e-mail have been
8 changes on the server.

9 Q. So how is that different than sending
14:10:33 10 changes to a server?

11 A. Because to send, you have to physically
12 change the message and then send it back; but when
13 you notify, then the server already have the
14 message there. So all he does is mark that message
14:10:46 15 has been deleted. So no message actually has been
16 sent.

17 Q. But something -- I mean, I just -- I guess
18 I don't understand the distinction between that and
19 sending differences.

14:11:03 20 Can you explain to me what the distinction
21 is?

22 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

23 THE WITNESS: The difference, from my
24 engineering background, my -- so the difference is:

14:11:15 25 So you have -- A, you have all the content on the

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1 server, and you read those content from the server
2 on a client, and you mark the message, "I read it";
3 right? You mark the message as it has been read.
4 Okay?

14:11:39 5 And then -- so no message will be sent
6 back to the server. All it does is send the
7 notification to the server that this message has
8 been read. That's it. So -- but no actually of
9 the content of those data are being sent back to
14:11:57 10 the server.

11 And so it's almost like you are an IMAP
12 server. You just hand me this document; right?
13 What you were saying is when synchronize, saying I
14 read this document, and I sent it back to you
14:12:26 15 (indicating); right?

16 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

17 Q. Uh-huh.

18 A. So that is one way that you would keep in
19 sync; right? But in the real world, how IMAP work,
14:12:42 20 after I read this message, you are the server. Now
21 I read it. That's it. No content actually sent
22 back to you.

23 Q. So what you're saying is in the '221
24 patent, when it talks about sending the
14:13:06 25 differences, you're interpreting that to mean the

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1 actual -- actual delta between A and B is sent, not
2 something that is an approximation of the delta; is
3 that right?

4 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

14:13:22 5 THE WITNESS: I -- it's different.

6 So one way to think about the content on
7 the client list is totally different than the
8 content on the server; right? So therefore, when I
9 say I have this document synced to the server,
14:13:42 10 because I'm the server, it doesn't have this piece
11 of document. So the content is being sent over;
12 right? So that's the difference.

13 While for the IMAP cases, I read this
14 document, or I change it, or I delete it, now I
14:13:56 15 just say, "This guy delete this document."

16 And the only message is sending back to
17 the server saying, "This document have been
18 deleted." And that's it. The e-mail have been
19 deleted. The e-mail have been read. So that's the
14:14:08 20 difference.

21 So no real content actually got being sent
22 back and forth.

23 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

24 Q. So in Visto's system, when the message is
14:14:19 25 read or deleted, what are the differences that are

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1 sent -- that were sent to the global server?

2 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

3 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

14:14:36 4 Q. How would Visto's system deal with a read
5 e-mail in any different way than IMAP4 would deal
6 with it?

7 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

8 THE WITNESS: It's been so long ago, I
9 don't remember how the e-mail would do it. But in
14:14:45 10 terms of files, we actually -- if that file is not
11 available on the server, we send the actual files
12 over.

13 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

14 Q. Okay. But let's just talk about e-mail
14:14:55 15 because --

16 A. I don't recall how we actually did the
17 e-mail at the time.

18 Q. Okay. Can you think of any way in which
19 you would synchronize e-mail in which you would
14:15:12 20 actually send the differences to the global server?

21 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

22 THE WITNESS: No.

23 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

24 Q. So in your opinion, Claim 1 of the '221
14:15:26 25 patent can't relate to e-mail; correct?

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1 (Witness peruses document.)

2 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

3 Q. Remember, we were just looking at a
4 document, an Internet draft that talked about IMAP4
14:38:59 5 and described the synchronization process.

6 A. Uh-huh.

7 Q. Can you tell me what limitation of Claim 1
8 is not practiced by the IMAP4?

9 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

14:39:17 10 THE WITNESS: I'm not quite sure I really
11 understand your question.

12 Can you repeat that to me?

13 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

14 Q. Earlier in the day, we went through
14:39:32 15 Claim 1 in reference to IMAP, just regular IMAP,
16 and I believe you said that IMAP didn't store
17 differences at a global server; is that correct?

18 A. Didn't store the differences?

19 Q. Yes.

14:39:47 20 A. No. They store everything.

21 Q. Oh, they store the differences.

22 So it didn't send the differences; is that
23 correct?

24 A. They didn't send the differences. They
14:39:54 25 just notify of what e-mail have read and what

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1 e-mail have deleted, but they didn't send the
2 actual content back and forth.

3 Q. Okay. And that's true, also, the
4 difference between Claim 1 and IMAP4 would also be
14:40:11 5 that the IMAP4 doesn't send the differences from
6 the global server; correct?

7 MR. HANSEN: Object to form.

8 THE WITNESS: I don't know. I can't
9 interpret the patent, but you just talk about a
14:40:24 10 small aspect of this patent versus the whole IMAP;
11 right?

12 Like I say, this patent does encompass
13 many different parts; right? So therefore, the
14 content synchronizations are different. But even
14:40:40 15 that alone, with different -- different between
16 IMAP, how the first product is being build and how
17 IMAP actually works.

18 BY MR. HARRINGTON:

19 Q. Okay. Just as a person who is in this
14:40:52 20 industry and who understands -- has some
21 understanding of IMAP -- and you have an
22 understanding of this patent because you, in fact,
23 were an inventor on this patent -- I want to get
24 that understanding of the difference between
14:41:04 25 Claim 1 and IMAP4.